PT sequencing end-specific nucleotides of each clone then correlating with
PT spatial relationship of cosmid, esp. for mammalian chromosomes.
XX
PS Example 4; Page 66; 128pp; English.
XX
CC Sequences were determined from the ends of chromosome 11-specific cosmids
CC by automated sequencing without intermediate subcloning. A sample of 371
CC DNA sequence fragments were determined and of these, 277 were suitable
CC for STS primer prediction by computer analysis (using the "Primer"
CC program available from E.Lander, MIT). The STSs and cosmids were mapped
CC by in situ hybridisation, somatic cell hybrid analysis or both. Using
CC this method, 370 STSs specific for human chromosome 11 were generated and
CC most of them were regionally mapped. This procedure illustrates a novel
CC method for sequencing complex genomes, designated "sequence sampled
CC mapping". The sequence sampled mapping method is useful for the
CC completion of high density sequence-based maps, and ultimately, for the
CC complete sequencing of genomic DNA directly from cosmid clones. See
CC AAQ82001-Q82706 for STS primers. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN
CC field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 863 TCCTGTCCAGCCCA 876
||||||||||||||
Db 14 TCCTGTCCAGCCCA 1

RESULT 158
ABK30140/c
ID ABK30140 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ABK30140;
XX
DT 23-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE GLI gene PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Human; mouse; gene therapy; pseudo-translation initiation site; primer;
KW herbicide resistance; pesticide resistance; transgenic plant; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200196569-A1.
XX
PD 20-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 13-JUN-2001; 2001WO-AU000697.
XX
PR 13-JUN-2000; 2000US-0211159P.
XX
PA (UYQU) UNIV QUEENSLAND.
XX
PI Rothnagel JA, Wang X;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-098072/13.
XX
PT Modulating expression of genetic sequence, comprising ORF having RTG/RUG
PT corresponding to authentic translation site, involves
PT introducing/removing RTG/RUG triplets in nucleotide sequence upstream of
PT authentic site.
XX
PS Example 11; Page 65; 147pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of modulating expression of a genetic
CC sequence, comprising introducing, creating or deleting one or more pseudo
CC -translation initiation sites, in the nucleotide sequence of an mRNA, 5'
CC upstream of the authentic translation initiation site of an open reading
CC frame (ORF), or by introducing, creating or deleting Kozac sequences
CC genetically proximal to the pseudo-translation initiation sites. The
CC method is useful for modulating the expression of a target genetic
CC sequence. The method is useful for gene therapy applications and for
CC expressing traits (herbicide and pesticide resistance) at selective
CC levels in plants. The genetic constructs are useful for administration to
CC modulate the expression of an antigen. The method is also useful for the
CC generation of a genetically modified monocotyledon or dicotyledon plants,
CC and also for upregulating or downregulating the function of a promoter.
CC ABK30102-ABK30161 represent human and mouse GLI gene sequences and PCR
CC primers of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 291 GTGACTGGGAAACC 304
||||||||||||||
Db 14 GTGACTGGGAAACC 1

RESULT 159
AAQ92122
ID AAQ92122 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAQ92122;
XX
DT 11-JAN-1996 (first entry)
XX
DE p53 detection probe, (codon 161 GCC to GAC).
XX
KW Primer; polymerase chain reaction; amplify; mutant; K-ras; PCR;
KW flanking region; amplification; probe; detection; sputum; diagnosis;
KW benign; malignant; neoplasm; lung; lung cancer; head; neck; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9513397-A1.
XX
PD 18-MAY-1995.
XX
PF 10-NOV-1994; 94WO-US012947.
XX
PR 12-NOV-1993; 93US-00152313.
XX
PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MED.
XX
PI Sidransky D;
XX
DR WPI; 1995-194114/25.
XX
PT Detecting target nucleic acid in mammalian sputum - particularly for
PT diagnosis of lung neoplasia involving mutation(s) in the K-ras oncogene
PT or p53 tumour suppressor.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 29; 122pp; English.
XX
CC The sequences given in AAQ92112-211 are probes which were used in the
CC detection of a mutant p53 gene sequence. The DNA to be detected is
CC amplified using PCR and then these probes which are pref. labeled using
CC 32-P gamma-ATP are used to detect the mutant sequences. The primers and
CC probes given in AAQ92098-219 are used in the method of the invention for
CC detecting mammalian target DNA in sputum samples. Analysis of the target
CC DNA is used to diagnose benign or malignant neoplasms of the lung. It is
CC also useful for screening people at high risk or for monitoring progress
CC of treatment of lung neoplasms. The method is based on the discovery that
CC mutant target DNA associated with lung cancer is present at detectable
CC levels in sputum. Cells shed into sputum from head and neck cancers may
CC also be detected
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;

```
PI   Mckay I,  Schafer A;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-559156/52.
XX
PT   Determining whether an individual is predisposed to susceptibility to low
PT   bone mineral density (BMD) and/or bone damage, involves identifying
PT   polymorphisms in associated genes.
XX
PS   Example 8; Page 238; 246pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention describes a method of determining whether an
CC   individual is predisposed to susceptibility to low bone mineral density
CC   (BMD) and/or bone damage comprising identifying whether the individual
CC   has at least one polymorphism in a polynucleotide encoding a protein,
CC   where the polynucleotide is one of 81 200-500 nucleotide sequences (S1,
CC   see ADC98235 to ADC98315). An agent identified in an method from the
CC   present invention which can be used for the prevention or treatment of a
CC   disease resulting in susceptibility to low BMD and/or bone damage is
CC   useful in the manufacture of a medicament for use in modulating the
CC   susceptibility to low BMD and/or bone damage. The disease associated with
CC   low BMD and/or bone damage is osteoporosis. The present PCR primer
CC   sequence is used in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 14 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.3%;  Score 14;  DB 1;  Length 14;
  Best Local Similarity   100.0%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
  Matches   14;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    0;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        881 CCCACAAACCCCAA 894
              ||||||||||||||
Db          1 CCCACAAACCCCAA 14


RESULT 156
AAX63844
ID   AAX63844 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   AAX63844;
XX
DT   20-JUL-1999  (first entry)
XX
DE   Rabbit stromelysin hammerhead target SEQ ID NO:476.
XX
KW   Arthritic condition; graft tolerance; immune response; target; cleavage;
KW   hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; human; rabbit; mouse; collagenase;
KW   stromelysin; synovial membrane; joint; arthritis; osteoarthritis;
KW   rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmune disease; allergy; inflammation;
KW   diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS   Oryctolagus cuniculus.
XX
PN   WO9618736-A2.
XX
PD   20-JUN-1996.
XX
PF   22-NOV-1995;   95WO-US015516.
XX
PR   13-DEC-1994;   94US-00354920.
PR   23-DEC-1994;   94US-00363253.
PR   23-DEC-1994;   94US-00363254.
PR   17-FEB-1995;   95US-00390850.
PR   20-APR-1995;   95US-00426124.
PR   02-MAY-1995;   95US-00432874.
PR   04-MAY-1995;   95US-00434509.
PR   07-JUL-1995;   95US-0000951P.
PR   07-JUL-1995;   95US-0000974P.
PR   07-AUG-1995;   95US-00512861.
PR   05-OCT-1995;   95US-00541365.
XX
PA   (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Beigelman L,  Stinchcomb DT,  Jarvis T,  Draper K,  Pavco P;
PI   Mcswiggen J,  Gustofson J,  Usman N,  Wincott F,  Matulic-Adamic J;
PI   Karpeisky A,  Thompson JD,  Modak A,  Burgin A;
XX
DR   WPI; 1996-300653/30.
XX
PT   Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules having a hammer-head motif - used for
PT   the treatment of arthritis, induction of graft tolerance or treatment of
PT   auto-immune diseases.
XX
PS   Example 1; Page 153; 307pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention describes a novel enzymatic nucleic acid (ENA)
CC   having a hammerhead motif (HM) comprising: (i) at least 5 ribose residues
CC   ; (ii) a 2'-C-allyl modification at position 4 of the ENA; (iii) at least
CC   ten 2'-O-methyl modifications; and (iv) a 3'-end modification. The ENA's
CC   can inhibit collagenase and stromelysin production in the synovial
CC   membrane of joints for the treatment or prevention of arthritis,
CC   particularly osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis. The ENA's can also
CC   be used to treat antigen presenting cells of a donor to induce tolerance
CC   in a recipient to an alloantigen of a donor. They can also be used for
CC   enhancing graft tolerance or for treating autoimmune disease, and for
CC   treating allergies and other inflammatory conditions. The ENA's can also
CC   be used in diagnosis. Ribozyme therapy impacts on the expression of
CC   stromelysin without introducing the non-specific effects upon gene
CC   expression which accompany treatment with retinoids and dexamethasone.
CC   The concentration of ribozyme required to affect a therapeutic treatment
CC   is lower than that required of antisense molecules, and is highly
CC   specific. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
CC   present invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 3 G; 0 T; 8 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.3%;  Score 14;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   57.1%;  Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
  Matches    8;  Conservative    6;  Mismatches    0;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        584 TCCTTTTGATGGAC 597
              :||::::||:||||
Db          4 UCCUUUUGAUGGAC 17


RESULT 157
AAQ82115/c
ID   AAQ82115 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC   AAQ82115;
XX
DT   25-MAR-2003  (revised)
DT   01-SEP-1995  (first entry)
XX
DE   Chromosome 11 (locus D11S1042) STS primer cSRL-2d7-tA.
XX
KW   sequence sampled mapping; genomic analysis; complex genome mapping;
KW   cosmid library; chromosome 11; sequence tagged site; STS analysis; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO9429486-A1.
XX
PD   22-DEC-1994.
XX
PF   15-JUN-1994;   94WO-US006810.
XX
PR   15-JUN-1993;   93US-00078471.
PR   07-SEP-1993;   93US-00117952.
XX
PA   (SALK ) SALK INST BIOLOGICAL STUDIES.
XX
PI   Evans GA,  Smith MW;
XX
DR   WPI; 1995-036508/05.
XX
PT   Sequencing complex genomes, present as fragments in a cosmid library - by
```

```
XX
PR   21-MAY-1997;   97US-0047352P.
XX
PA   (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX
PI   Vogelstein B,  Kinzler KW;
XX
DR   WPI; 1999-070161/06.
XX
PT   Use of isolated gene transcripts - useful for developing products for the
PT   diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of cancers, particularly colon and
PT   pancreatic cancer.
XX
PS   Claim 13; Page 56; 120pp; English.
XX
CC   AAX30947-31815 represent tag sequences of transcripts that are
CC   differentially expressed in colorectal cancer, in pancreatic cancer, or
CC   in both. The tag sequences can be used to identify genes by matching the
CC   tag to a gen data base member, or by using the tag sequences as probes to
CC   isolate unidentified genes from cDNA libraries. The tag sequences can
CC   also be used in a method for diagnosing colon or pancreatic cancer in a
CC   sample suspected of being neoplastic. The method comprises comparing the
CC   level of at least one transcript in a first sample of a tissue to a
CC   second sample, where the first sample is a colonic tissue suspected of
CC   being neoplastic and the second sample is a normal human colonic tissue.
CC   The transcript is identified by a tag selected from AAX30947-31815. The
CC   methods of the invention can be used in the diagnosis, prognosis and
CC   treatment of cancer
XX
SQ   Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.2%;  Score 13.4;  DB 1;  Length 15;
  Best Local Similarity   93.3%;  Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
  Matches   14;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    1;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        720 CATGAACTCGGCCAT 734
              ||||||| ||||||
Db          1 CATGAACTTGGCCAT 15


RESULT 198
AAF52406/c
ID   AAF52406 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC   AAF52406;
XX
DT   30-MAR-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   IGF-I oligonucleotide #3366.
XX
KW   Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW   cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW   skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
KW   IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW   growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhoea; ruba;
KW   keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW   hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW   neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200078341-A1.
XX
PD   28-DEC-2000.
XX
PF   21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX
PR   21-JUN-1999;   99US-0140345P.
XX
PA   (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX
PI   Wraight CJ,  Werther GA,  Edmondson SR;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX
PT   Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
PT   UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
PT   inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
PT   inflammation.
XX
PS   Example 8; Page 82; 201pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
CC   skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC   antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC   receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC   inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC   inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC   oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
CC   oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
CC   F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
CC   ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhoea, keloids, keratosis,
CC   neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
CC   hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
CC   brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
CC   disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
CC   vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX
SQ   Sequence 15 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.2%;  Score 13.4;  DB 1;  Length 15;
  Best Local Similarity   93.3%;  Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
  Matches   14;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    1;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        607 ATCTTGCTCATGCTT 621
              ||||||||||  ||||
Db         15 ATCTTGCTCAGGCTT 1


RESULT 199
AAD21228
ID   AAD21228 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC   AAD21228;
XX
DT   15-JAN-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   HCV e/core amplifying sense PCR primer #16.
XX
KW   Hepatitis B; hepatitis C; immunogen; HBV; HCV; hepatocellular carcinoma;
KW   HCC; gene therapy; virucide; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory; cytostatic;
KW   PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Hepatitis C virus.
XX
PN   US6297048-B1.
XX
PD   02-OCT-2001.
XX
PF   07-JUN-1995;   95US-00483511.
XX
PR   04-FEB-1992;   92US-00830417.
PR   17-MAR-1993;   93US-00032385.
PR   04-AUG-1993;   93US-00102132.
PR   05-AUG-1994;   94US-00286829.
PR   19-JAN-1995;   95US-00374414.
XX
PA   (CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.
XX
PI   Jolly DJ,  Chang SMW,  Lee WTL,  Townsend K,  O'dea J;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-647290/74.
XX
PT   New vectors that direct the (co-)expression of one or more immunogenic
PT   portions of the hepatitis B or C virus antigen(s), useful in gene
PT   therapy, e.g. for treating or preventing hepatitis B or C infections, or
```

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PR   04-APR-1994;   94US-00222795.
PR   07-APR-1994;   94US-00224483.
PR   15-APR-1994;   94US-00227958.
PR   15-APR-1994;   94US-00228041.
PR   18-MAY-1994;   94US-00245736.
PR   06-JUL-1994;   94US-00271280.
PR   15-AUG-1994;   94US-00291932.
PR   16-AUG-1994;   94US-00291433.
PR   17-AUG-1994;   94US-00292620.
PR   19-AUG-1994;   94US-00293520.
PR   02-SEP-1994;   94US-00300000.
PR   08-SEP-1994;   94US-00303039.
PR   23-SEP-1994;   94US-00311486.
PR   23-SEP-1994;   94US-00311749.
PR   28-SEP-1994;   94US-00314397.
PR   03-OCT-1994;   94US-00316771.
PR   07-OCT-1994;   94US-00319492.
PR   11-OCT-1994;   94US-00321993.
PR   04-NOV-1994;   94US-00334847.
PR   10-NOV-1994;   94US-00337608.
PR   28-NOV-1994;   94US-00345516.
PR   16-DEC-1994;   94US-00357577.
PR   23-DEC-1994;   94US-00363233.
PR   30-JAN-1995;   95US-00380734.
XX
PA   (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Stinchcomb DT,  Chowrira B,  Direnzo A,  Draper KG,  Dudycz LW;
PI   Grimm S,  Karpeisky A,  Kisich K,  Matulic-Adamic J,  Mcswiggen JA;
PI   Modak A,  Pavco P,  Beigleman L,  Sullivan SM,  Sweedler D,  Thompson JD;
PI   Tracz D,  Usman N,  Wincott FE,  Woolf T;
XX
DR   WPI; 1995-351090/45.
XX
PT   Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use
PT   in inhibiting disease related genes.
XX
PS   Claim 2; Page 175; 407pp; English.
XX
CC   The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
CC   enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves ICAM-1 mRNA at the
CC   nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. Regions of the mRNA
CC   that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain potential
CC   hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified by
CC   computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences were
CC   designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their nuclease
CC   resistance. The ribozymes cleave the ICAM-1 target sequences and thereby
CC   inhibit ICAM-1 expression, making them useful for reducing transplant
CC   rejection and alleviating symptoms in patients with rheumatoid arthritis,
CC   asthma and other inflammatory disorders. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
CC   correct PI field.)
XX
SQ   Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.2%;  Score 13.4;  DB 1;  Length 15;
  Best Local Similarity   73.3%;  Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
  Matches   11;  Conservative    3;  Mismatches    1;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        632 CCCAGGTATTGGAGG 646
              || |||:|::|||||
Db          1 CCAAGGUAUUGGAGG 15


RESULT 196
AAV30047
ID   AAV30047 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC   AAV30047;
XX
DT   13-AUG-1998  (first entry)
XX
DE   Primer used to fuse the Hepatitis B e/core DNA sequence.
XX
KW   HBV core; phosphotransferase gene; treatment; intracellular infection;
KW   immunogenic portion; antigen; intracellular pathogen; mammal;
KW   bacterial infection; legionella; tuberculosis; chlamydia;
KW   parasitic infection; rickettsia; leshmaniasis; malaria; viral infection;
KW   Herpes; HIV; FIV; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO9812332-A1.
XX
PD   26-MAR-1998.
XX
PF   16-SEP-1997;   97WO-US016453.
XX
PR   17-SEP-1996;   96US-0025267P.
XX
PA   (CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.
PA   (SCRI ) SCRIPPS RES INST.
XX
PI   Sallberg M,  Milich DR,  Lee WTL;
XX
DR   WPI; 1998-217270/19.
XX
PT   Vector construct directing expression of intracellular pathogenic antigen
PT   - useful for, e.g. treatment of intracellular diseases in animals such as
PT   tuberculosis and chlamydia.
XX
PS   Example 8; Page 63; 141pp; English.
XX
CC   PCR primers AAV30044-52 were used to amplify the Hepatitis B virus (HBV)
CC   e/core DNA sequence. The amplified product is cloned and used to
CC   exemplify the invention, which describes a method for treating
CC   intracellular infections of warm-blooded mammals. This comprises
CC   administering to the mammal a vector construct which directs the
CC   expression of at least one immunogenic portion of an antigen derived from
CC   an intracellular pathogen, and also administering a protein which
CC   comprises the immunogenic portion of the antigen. The composition is used
CC   to treat intracellular infections within warm-blooded animals e.g.
CC   bacterial infections such as legionella, tuberculosis and chlamydia,
CC   parasitic infections such as rickettsia, leshmaniasis or malaria and
CC   viral infections like Hepatitis, Herpes, HIV and FIV
XX
SQ   Sequence 15 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.2%;  Score 13.4;  DB 1;  Length 15;
  Best Local Similarity   93.3%;  Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
  Matches   14;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    1;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        974 CATGCGCACAAATCC 988
              |||| ||||||||||
Db          1 CATGAGCACAAATCC 15


RESULT 197
AAX31503
ID   AAX31503 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC   AAX31503;
XX
DT   21-MAY-1999  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tag sequence of a transcript increased in pancreatic cancer.
XX
KW   Tag sequence; colorectal cancer; pancreatic cancer; colon cancer;
KW   diagnosis; prognosis; treatment; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO9853319-A2.
XX
PD   26-NOV-1998.
XX
PF   20-MAY-1998;   98WO-US010277.
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